

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

coincidental manufacture – production of an EPCRA section 313 chemical as a byproduct or impurity as a result of the manufacture, processing, otherwise use, treatment, disposal or other waste management of other chemical substances.

energy recovery – recovery of useful energy from waste mainly through combustion of chemical waste.

facility – defined for the purposes of TRI reporting as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (entity).

fugitive (non-point) air releases – emissions to the air that are not conveyed through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or other confined air streams within the boundaries of a facility. Examples include equipment leaks from valves, pump seals, flanges, compressors, sampling connections, open-ended lines, and evaporative losses from surface impoundments and spills.

manufacture – to produce, prepare, import, or compound a toxic chemical.

off-site locations – locations outside the boundaries of a facility to which wastes are transported for treatment, energy recovery, recycling, or disposal.

otherwise use – any use of a toxic chemical at a facility which is not covered by the definitions of manufacture or process. This includes any activities in which a listed toxic chemical does not become intentionally incorporated into the final product for distribution in commerce. Examples of otherwise use include degreasers, solvents in paints that are applied to a product, chemicals used in water treatment, and refrigerants or coolants.

Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) chemical - a chemical that is stable for a long period of time, and builds up in the environment, particularly in food chains.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) – a wastewater treatment facility which is owned by a unit of the government.

process – refers to the preparation of a listed toxic chemical after its manufacture, for distribution in commerce. Processing is usually the intentional incorporation of a toxic chemical into a product. It includes making mixtures, repackaging, and using a toxic chemical as a feedstock, raw material, or starting material for making another chemical.

recycle – the process of capturing a useful product from a waste stream. Solvent recovery, metals recovery, and acid regeneration are examples of recycling.

releases – refers to on-site discharges of TRI chemicals to the air, water, land, and disposal in underground injection wells (none in Virginia). They include permitted, accidental, and non-permitted discharges.

releases to air – see fugitive (non-point) air releases and stack (point source) air releases.

releases to land – refers to landfilling, surface impoundment, land treatment/application farming, or any other release of a toxic chemical to land within the boundaries of a facility.

releases to water – refers to discharging of chemicals to surface waters such as rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams within the boundaries of a facility.

source reduction/pollution prevention – activities that reduce the quantity and /or toxicity of wastes generated. Improved operation and maintenance, process and equipment modification, conservation practices, material substitution, product modification, and in-process recycling are examples of pollution prevention.

stack (point source) air releases – emissions to the air that are conveyed through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or other confined air streams within the boundaries of a facility. Examples include storage tank emissions and emissions from air pollution control equipment.

Standard Industrial Classification code (SIC code) – a four digit number code designated by the Federal Office of Management and Budget to describe the type of activity(s) at a facility. The first two numbers of the code define a major business sector, and the last two numbers define a facility's specialty within the major sector.

toxic – a substance that produces or causes a systemic damage to an organism.

transfers – refers to TRI chemicals sent off-site for energy recovery, recycling, treatment or disposal. They are reported as transfers to either Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) or other off-site transfers (non-POTWs) such as incinerators, landfills, other treatment, recycling, energy recovery, or disposal facilities not part of the reporting facility.